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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Jamaica, Japan and Panama: revised draft resolution

Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21,[1] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[3] including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006 on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[5] and the commitments made therein,

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

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Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 7/22 of 28 March 2008,[6] 12/8 of 1 October 2009,[7] and 15/9 of 30 September 2010,[8] on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Reaffirming the need to continue to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by prioritizing integrated water and sanitation strategies, which include the restoration, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, as well as promoting integrated water management in national planning and exploring innovative ways of improving the tracking and monitoring of water quality,

Reaffirming also the necessity to take into account sanitation in complementarity with water, in conjunction with the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,[9]

Appreciating the ongoing work in the United Nations system and the work of other intergovernmental organizations on sanitation,

Taking note of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by the Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation and noting its recent work on the Hashimoto Action Plan II,

Deeply concerned by the slow and insufficient progress in providing access to basic sanitation services as evidenced by the 2010 World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund report entitled "Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water: 2010 Update"[10] in which it was noted that 2.6 billion people continue to lack basic sanitation, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction and economic and social development, and on the environment, in particular water resources,

Convinced that progress through action at the national and local levels of developing countries can be achieved through the active commitment of all Member States, with the support of the international community,

Noting the efforts of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, and acknowledging the successes achieved through the Community-Led Total Sanitation approach, particularly within the context of hygiene promotion, behaviour change and sanitation progress,

Noting also regional efforts in the field of sanitation, such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and those in the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. II.

[7] Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/65/53), chap. I, sect. A.

[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

[9] A/64/169.

[10] WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water: 2010 Update* (Geneva, 2010).

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the global effort to realize "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015", by redoubling efforts to close the sanitation gap through scaled-up ground-level action, supported by strong political will, increased community participation and improved hygiene, in accordance with national development strategies, promoting the mobilization and provision of adequate financial and technological resources, technical know-how, capacity-building for developing countries, and developing appropriate human resources in order to improve hygiene and increase the coverage of basic sanitation, especially for the poor;

2. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015" as a platform on which to build political will and promote action at all levels, while increasing awareness of the urgent need to reach the goal set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[1] to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation;

3. *Invites* all Member States to increase political prioritization, promote evidence-based decision-making and support strong national planning processes in order to better target funding for basic sanitation and drinking water to achieve the internationally agreed targets set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[11] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[1] including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation;

4. *Notes* the efforts of countries that are participating in all relevant voluntary initiatives related to water and sanitation, including the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, to share their experience with interested Member States;

5. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behaviour change along with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as an extremely harmful practice for public health, and encourages Member States to further strengthen investments in sanitation and hygiene education;

6. *Encourages* all Member States, as well as the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and encompass all its aspects, including hygiene promotion, provision of basic sanitation services, sewerage, and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated water management.

[11] See resolution 55/2.